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Euro

Ryan A. Doyle

Euro

Ryan A. Doyle

Thesis submitted toward completion of a Bachelor of Architecture degree

Syracuse University School of Architecture Class of 2009

Advisors: Jon Lott and Bruce Coleman

Euro, adj.

European; characteristic of Europe or its inhabitants.

Euro, n.2

colloq. A native or inhabitant of Europe; (also) a (continental) European.

Euro-, comb. form

A1. General uses. (Often spec. with reference to western or continental Europe.)

a. With adjectives and related nouns denoting (the inhabitants of) other regions, continents, or countries: European and {emem}.

Sometimes used spec. to distinguish those inhabitants of a place who are (entirely or partially) of European descent from other inhabitants.

b. Forming nouns (often nonce-formations) with the general sense 'European {emem}'; '{emem} of (continental) Europe'. Also occas. forming adjectives with the sense '{emem} in the European manner'.

A2. a. Forming nouns relating to the European Union and its predecessors (see EUROPEAN adj. 5b) or to the European Parliament, as Euro-constituency, Euro-election, Euro-executive, Eurofarmer, etc. Cf. EUROPE n.

b. Denoting, conforming to, or resulting from standards, regulations, etc., set by the European Union and its predecessors (see EUROPEAN adj. 5a), as Euro bottle, Euro-law, Eurosausage Euro-standard, etc.

c. Forming nouns (often depreciative nonce-formations) denoting actions, behaviour, characteristics, etc., associated with the European Union and its predecessors.

A4. Euro-America n. (a) Europe and America (esp. the United States and Canada) collectively; the West; (b) European Americans collectively; those parts of North and South America regarded as European with respect to the culture or origin of their inhabitants, esp. the United States and Canada.

Definitions by Oxford English Dictionary.

i	THESIS STATEMENT
ii	PREFACE
1	POWER
18	IDENTITY
30	MAPS
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Architecture can create a flexible representation for institutions of supranational power through the consolidation of the political functions that embody its states' identities.

identity

2. a. the condition or fact that a person or thing is itself and not something else.

Definition by Oxford English Dictionary.

The end of the first world war brought with it a certain consciousness about the need for european states to work together, initially as a mechanism to prevent future conflicts. The desire to configure these states' economies and powers in a post-colonial world led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community that organized the production, distribution, and consumption of industrial resources throughout its member states.

The need to compete in a growing global market with the United States and China has led the European Union to rapidly grow, subsuming vast natural resources and populations, many of which share in the making of the idea of Europe.

The as-yet unratified Lisbon Treaty illustrates how it is now struggling to define its limits, measured geographically through its borders as well as philosophically through its mission.

In particular within architecture the Union has made little attempt to reconcile its diversity in built form. The majority of buildings that house its various institutions are developer-funded office buildings in historic european cities. These cities serve as mediators between the dominant powers of the previous world wars who continue to occupy a position of significant economic and political presence within the Union today.

The Union seeks to represent its rich diversity instead with banality in these locations of compromise. To properly critique this, we first must understand how power is organized within the European Union and in what forms it manifests itself.

WHO
WHAT
WHEN
WHERE

HOW ORGANIZING POWER

1951 EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)
 1957 TREATY OF ROME (TREATY OF 1957)
 1965 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EC)
 1986 EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION (EPC)
 1993
 1997 POLICE AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (PJCC)
 COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP)
 EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)
 2001
 2007 EUROPEAN UNION (EU)



1951 PARIS
 ROME 1957

1965 BRUSSELS

THE HAGUE
 LUXEMBOURG
 1986

1993 1997 AMSTERDAM
 MAASTRICHT

2001 NICE

2007 LISBON

1951 EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)
Integrated the economic sectors of the coal and steel industry

1957 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)
Provided for the further integration of economic sectors by creating a common market as part of the EEC and by pooling nuclear industries under Euratom. As an organisation designed for the common management of the entire economy of the Member States, the EEC soon emerged as the most important Community. It became the main tool for — indirectly — achieving political unification.

1965 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EC)

The European Communities were the first organisations based on supranational integration, with the states that composed them pooling a whole range of national powers. The Member States of the Communities did not confine themselves to coordinating their policies, as they could have done within a traditional international organisation based on intergovernmental cooperation, they conducted them jointly by creating common institutions responsible for Community decision-making.

1986 EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION (EPC)

The European Single Act, which entered into force on 1 July 1987, institutionalised European political cooperation (EPC), thereby putting an end to the 'purely' Community Europe. Henceforth, the Member States, acting within the Community institutional framework, applied both the method of supranational integration (in connection with Community policies) and the method of intergovernmental cooperation (in connection with EPC) in their areas of common activity.

1993 JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (JHA)
COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (CFSP)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

With the entry into force on 1 November 1993 of the Treaty on European Union (EU Treaty), two intergovernmental pillars were added to the Community pillar within a single institutional framework: the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), which superseded EPC, and the policy of cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs (JHA). Within this complex system, the three Communities survived with distinct legal personalities until the expiry of the ECSC Treaty on 23 July 2002. Since then, only two Communities have constituted the Community pillar of the European Union. With the EU Treaty, the EEC became known as the European Community (EC) in order to highlight the extension of its powers to non-economic areas such as education, culture and public health.

1997 CRIMINAL MATTERS (PJCC)

2001 POLICE AND JUDICIAL

2007 EUROPEAN UNION (EU) **WHAT WHERE WHO**

Descriptions of organizations provided by European Navigator (<http://www.enl.lu/>)

COMMISSION
PARLIAMENT
COUNCIL
COURT OF AUDITORS
COURT OF JUSTICE
CENTRAL BANK
INVESTMENT BANK
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

STRAZBURG
BRUSSELS
LUXEMBOURG

MINISTERS
COMMISSIONERS
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
REPRESENTATIVES
STAFF

AREA



1957

BELGIUM
FRANCE
WEST GERMANY
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS



1973

DENMARK
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM



1981
GREECE

1986
PORTUGAL
SPAIN

1990
GERMANY

1995
AUSTRIA
SWEDEN
FINLAND

2004
CYPRUS
MALTA
HUNGARY
POLAND
SLOVAKIA
ESTONIA
LITHUANIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVENIA
LATVIA

2007
BULGARIA
ROMANIA

MINISTERS

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

• = minister

Formerly known as the Council of Ministers, this institution consists of government ministers from all the EU countries. The Council meets regularly to take detailed decisions and to pass EU laws.



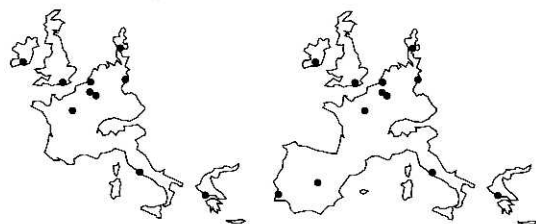
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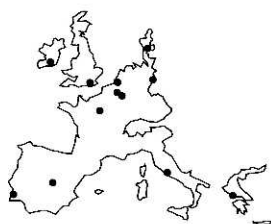
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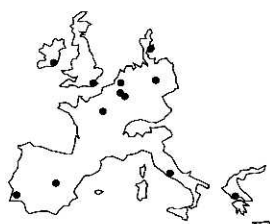
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2007

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COMMISSIONERS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

• = commissioner

The Commission is independent of national governments. Its job is to represent and uphold the interests of the EU as a whole. It drafts proposals for new European laws, which it presents to the European Parliament and the Council.



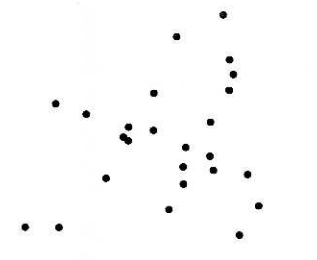
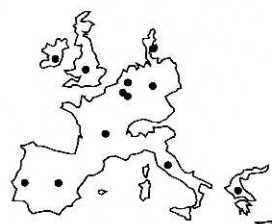
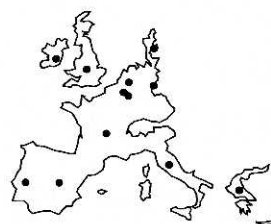
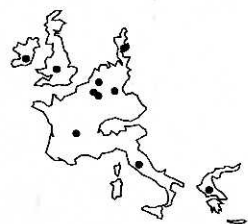
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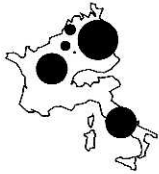
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PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

● ≈ 100 members of parliament

The European Parliament (EP) is elected by the citizens of the European Union to represent their interests. Its origins go back to the 1950s and the founding treaties, and since 1979 its members have been directly elected by the people they represent.



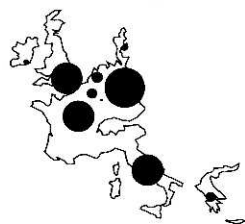
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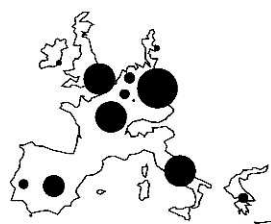
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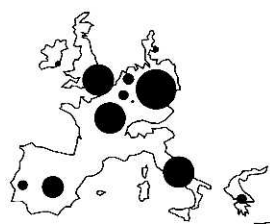
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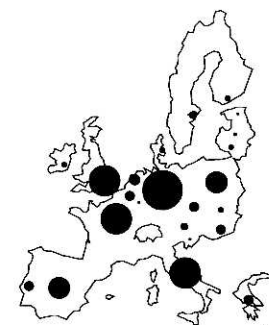
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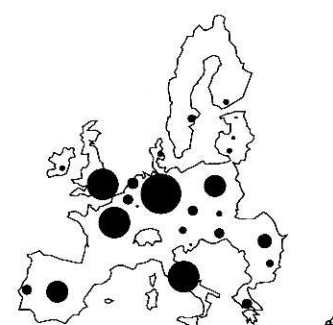
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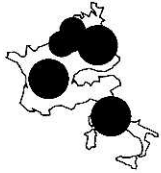
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REPRESENTATIVES

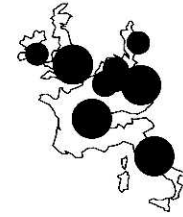
- COURT OF JUSTICE** The Court is composed of one judge per member state, so that all 27 of the EU's national legal systems are represented. Its job is to make sure that EU legislation is interpreted and applied in the same way in all EU countries, so that the law is equal for everyone. It ensures, for example, that national courts do not give different rulings on the same issue.
- COURT OF AUDITORS** The Court has one member from each EU country, appointed by the Council for a renewable term of six years. The members elect one of their number as President for a renewable term of three years. The Court of Auditors was set up in 1975. It is based in Luxembourg. The Court's job is to check that EU funds, which come from the taxpayers, are properly collected and that they are spent legally, economically and for the intended purpose.
- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE** The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is an advisory body representing employers, trade unions, farmers, consumers and the other interest groups that collectively make up 'organised civil society'. It presents their views and defends their interests in policy discussions with the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament.
- COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS** The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is an advisory body composed of representatives of Europe's regional and local authorities. The CoR has to be consulted before EU decisions are taken on matters such as regional policy, the environment, education and transport – all of which concern local and regional government.

• ≈ 1 representative



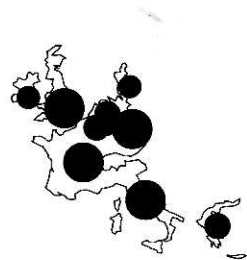
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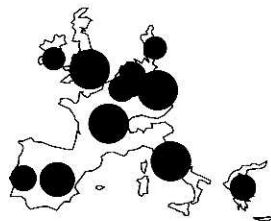
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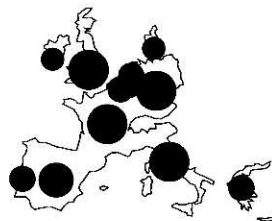
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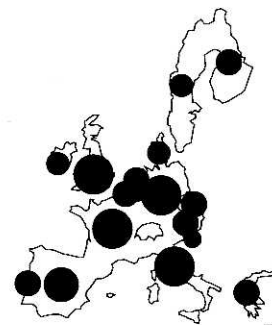
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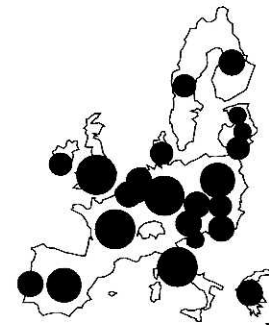
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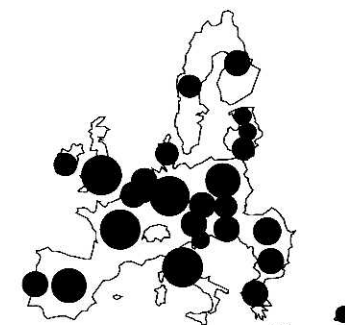
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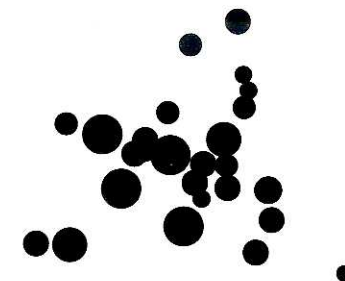


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2007 BELGIUM CYPRUS
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PROGRAM

TOTAL AREA OF INSTITUTIONS

● $\approx 450,000 \text{ m}^2$



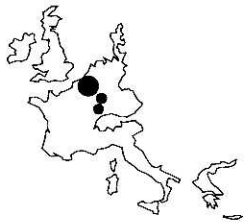
1957

BRUSSELS



1973

BRUSSELS
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1981
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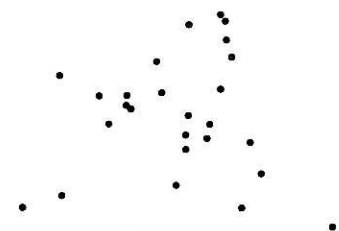
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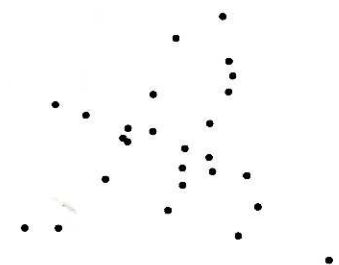
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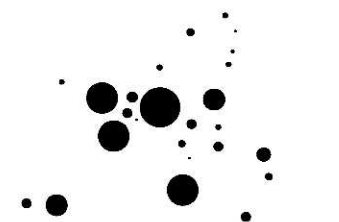
2007
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STRASBOURG
FRANKFURT



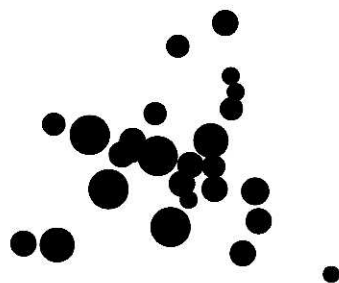
MINISTERS



COMMISSIONERS



PARLIAMENT



REPRESENTATIVES



working in

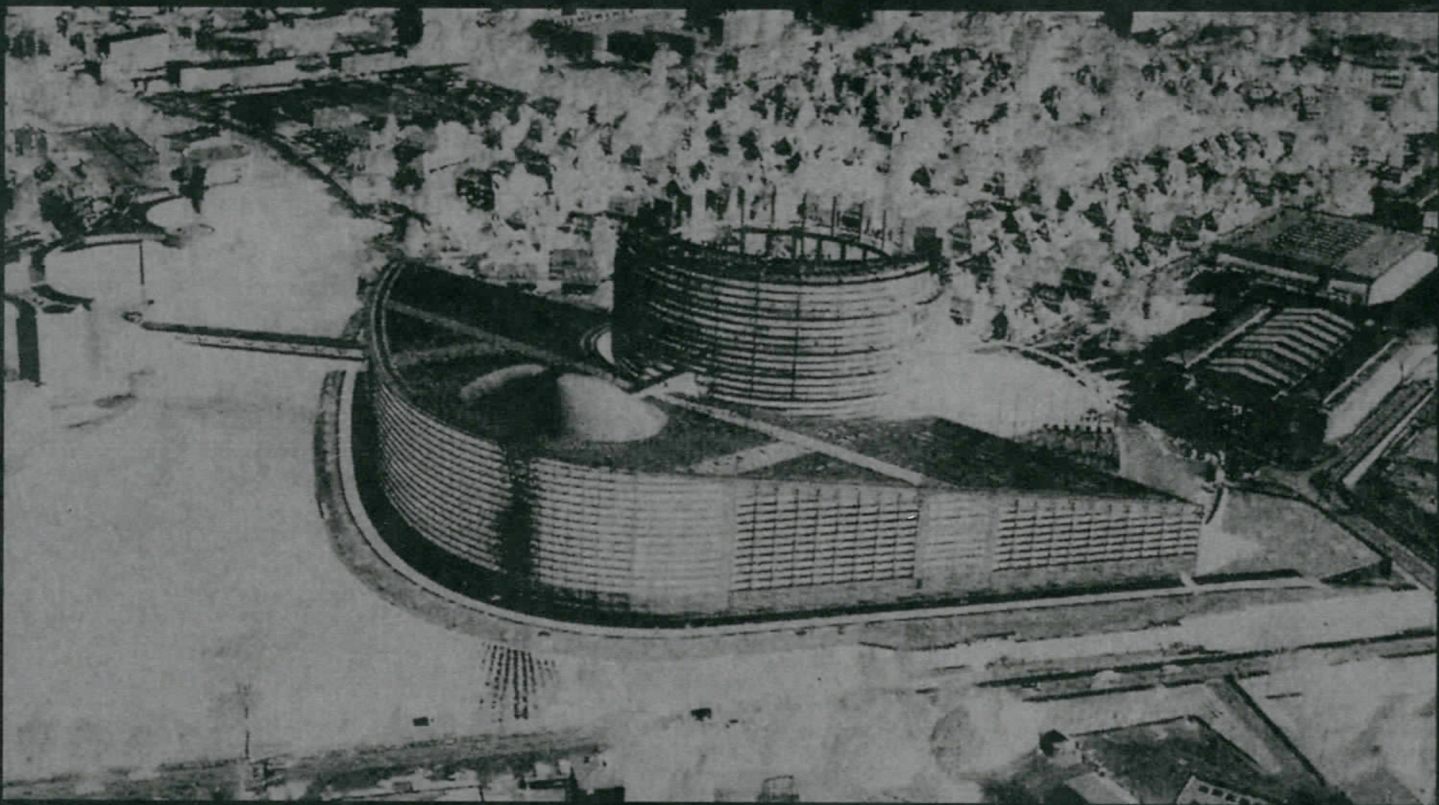
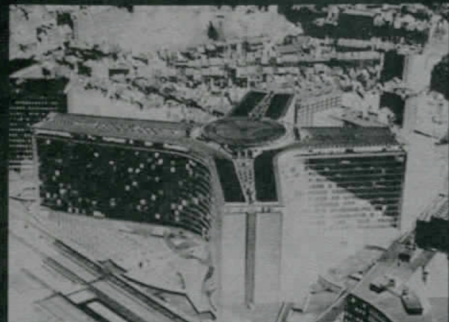
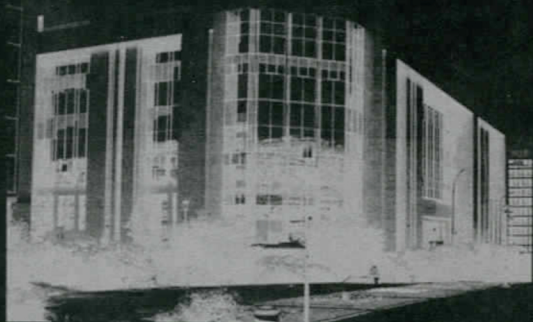


PROGRAM

represent ?



HOW PRODUCING IDENTITY ARCHITECTURE



The buildings housing the institutions of the Union are for the most part nondescript, adopting the convenience and ubiquity of corporate forms descended from the modernist tradition. Careful not to impose any single style or tradition that would preference a particular region or culture, these buildings seek to represent everyone and no one simultaneously.

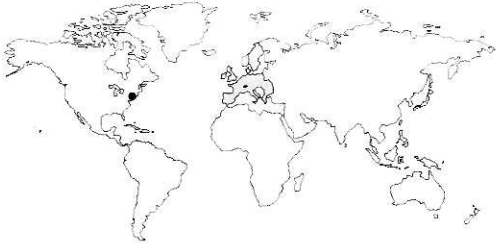
How do other countries use architecture to organize state powers and also embody the identities of its citizens?

HOUSE CHAMBER

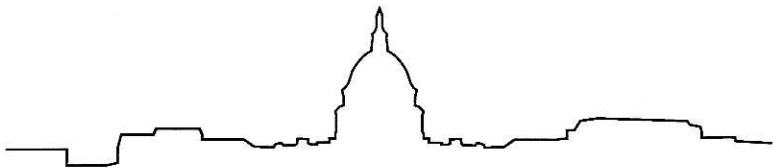


SENATE CHAMBER

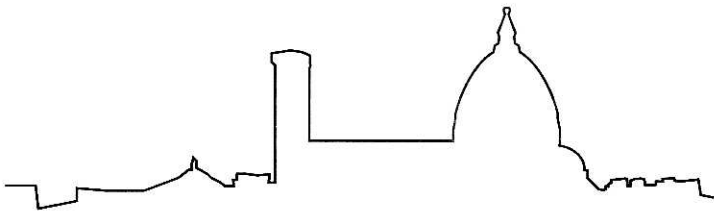




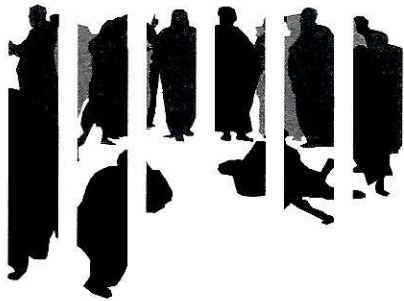
UNITED STATES CAPITOL
WASHINGTON D.C.



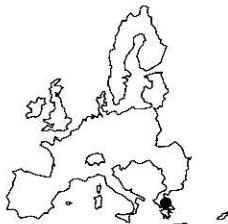
DOME
PRESENCE the presence of the dome within the skyline of Washington represents the significance of verticality as an expression of the institution's dominion over the city



DUOMO
FLORENCE



COLONNADE
TRANSPARENCY the screening represents the significance of transparency embedded in the idea of democracy, though in this case the colonnade is a mere pastiche



PARTHENON
ATHENS



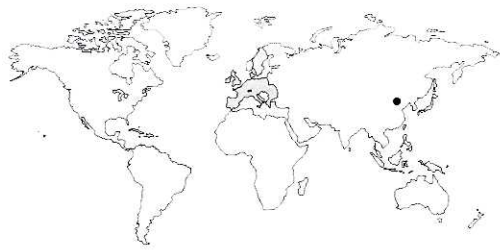
PLINTH
SEPARATION the raised condition suggests the embodiment of democracy in an institution should be elevated to a higher plane, but also that it is not accessible to all



ACROPOLIS
ATHENS

GREAT HALL





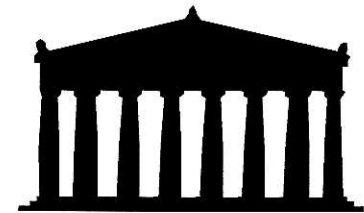
GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE BEIJING

It is indicative of the illusionary power of architectural form that China would adopt the same models as the United States despite its democratic process being rather negligible. This reinforces the problematic use of architectural language in that it supports the notion of a common origin.

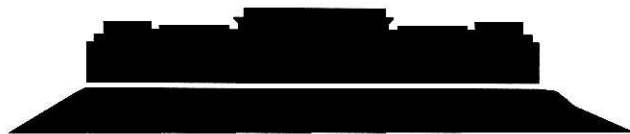


COLONNADE TRANSPARENCY

the screening represents the significance of transparency embedded in the idea of democracy, though in this case the colonnade is a mere pastiche

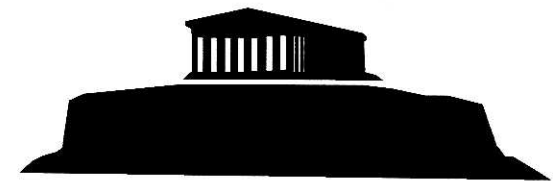


PARTHENON
ATHENS



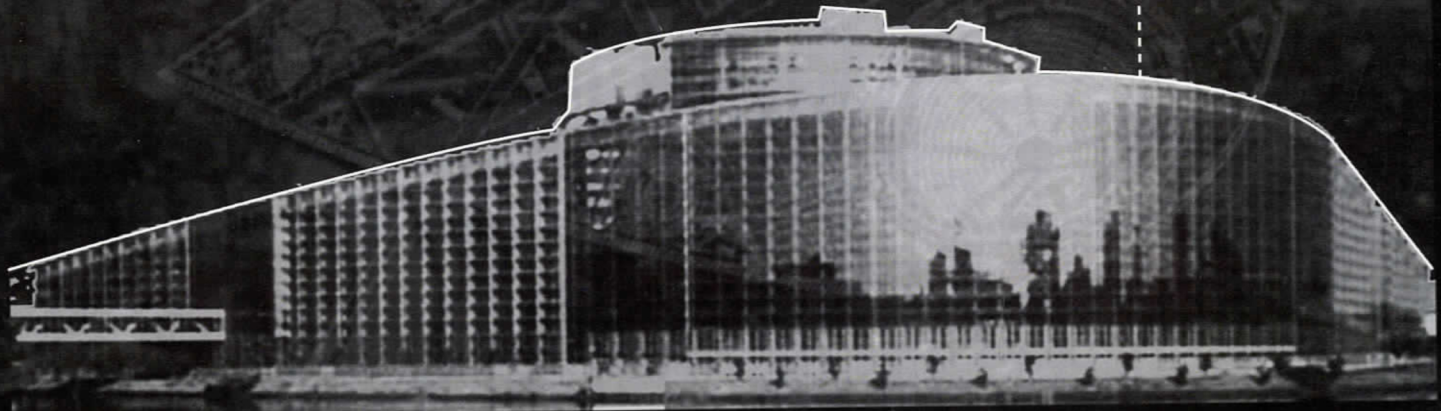
PLINTH SEPARATION

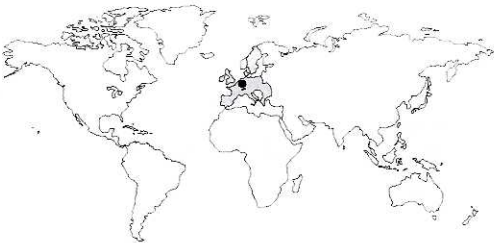
the raised condition suggests the embodiment of democracy in an institution should be elevated to a higher plane, but also that it is not accessible to all



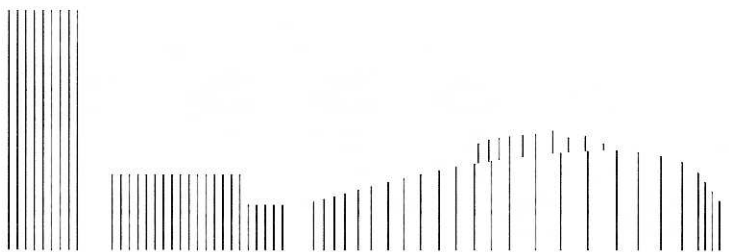
ACROPOLIS
ATHENS

PLENARY HALL

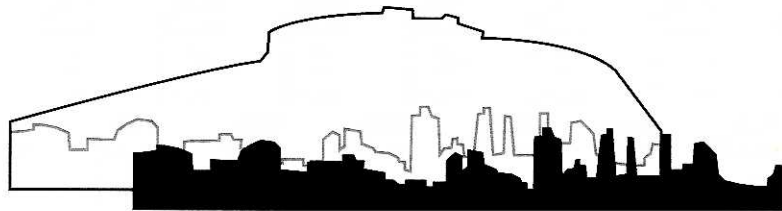




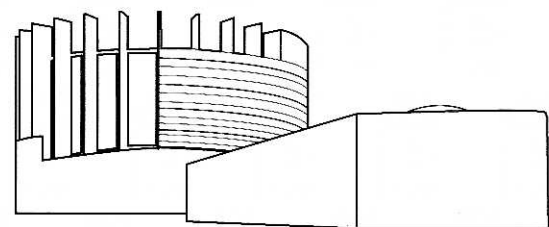
LOUISE-WEISS BUILDING
STRASBOURG



UBIQUITY the abstract modernist curtain wall serves as the perfect representation - no need to provide a singular definition when it is repeated throughout the globe, making it familiar to all



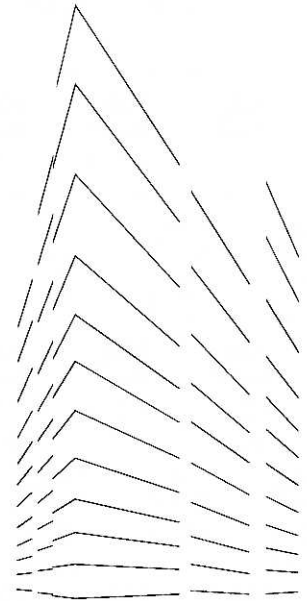
REFLECTION there is little need to change and adapt when a building can simply reflect what is changing around it.



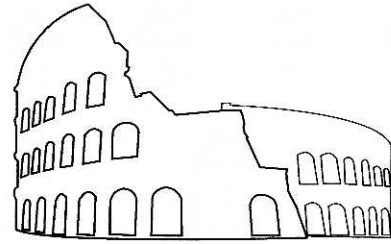
ALLUSION yet the Union is still unable to let go of its traditional icons, reinforcing a singular common formal history and foundation



FRIEDRICHSTRASSE
BERLIN



COLOSSEUM
ROME





The use of periods in architectural history to invent symbols that are disseminated throughout the Union maintains the vision of singular history and origin. Yet these forms are culturally familiar and do not necessarily have a common past. This reveals the need to understand the Union outside of its own definition of itself.



MAPS



EUROZONE

- EUROZONE
- EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM
- EVENTUAL EUROZONE
- EXEMPT



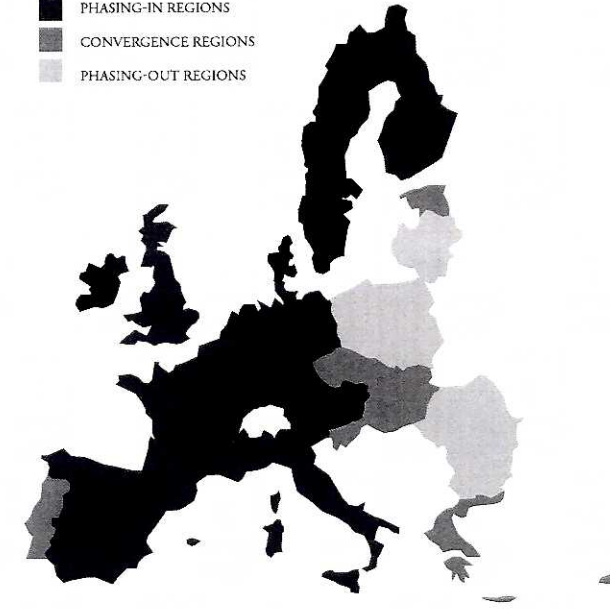
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND 2007-2013

- REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT REGIONS
- PHASING-IN REGIONS
- CONVERGENCE REGIONS
- PHASING-OUT REGIONS



PER CAPITA INVESTMENT BY EU 2007-2013

- ABOVE 1500
- 0-1500
- BELOW 0



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 2007 PER CAPITA IN PPS (EU AVERAGE = 100%)

- ABOVE 140%
- 100-140%
- 60-100%
- BELOW 60%

ECONOMY



Despite being measures outside of strict political control, these economic mappings reinforce a centrality and consolidation of power that is still defined by national boundaries. Instead, locating the *centers* of activity may serve as a more compelling way to understand how power is organized and serves to produce identities for each state.



CORPORATIONS LARGEST REVENUE

21 OF TOP 50 GLOBAL CORPORATIONS ARE LOCATED IN EUROPEAN UNION

● ROYAL DUTCH SHELL THE HAGUE \$355,782 MILLION	● ALLIANZ MUNICH \$140,618 MILLION
● BP LONDON \$291,438 MILLION	● CRÉDIT AGRICOLE PARIS \$138,154 MILLION
● ING GROUP AMSTERDAM \$201,516 MILLION	● DEUTSCHE BANK FRANKFURT \$122,643 MILLION
● TOTAL PARIS \$187,279 MILLION	● ENI ROME \$120,564 MILLION
● DAIMLER STUTTGART \$177,167 MILLION	● CARREFOUR PARIS \$115,584 MILLION
● FORTIS BRUSSELS \$164,877 MILLION	● ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI TRIESTE \$113,812 MILLION
● AXA PARIS \$162,762 MILLION	● ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND EDINBURGH \$108,392 MILLION
● VOLKSWAGEN WOLFSBURG \$149,054 MILLION	● SIEMENS MUNICH \$106,444 MILLION
● DEXIA GROUP BRUSSELS \$147,648 MILLION	● ARCELORMITTAL LUXEMBOURG \$105,216 MILLION
● HSBC HOLDINGS LONDON \$146,500 MILLION	● SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE PARIS \$103,442 MILLION
	● HBOS EDINBURGH \$100,267 MILLION

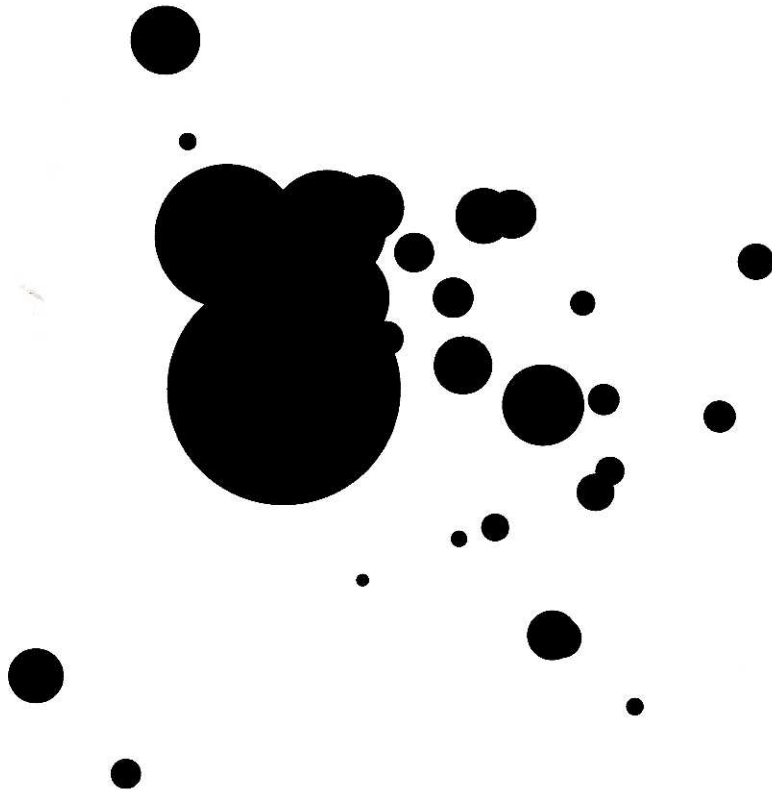


CITIES LARGEST POPULATION EUROPEAN UNION

● LONDON 7,512,400	● BARCELONA 1,595,110
● BERLIN 3,420,786	● SOFIA 1,397,319
● MADRID 3,232,463	● MUNICH 1,356,594
● ROME 2,718,768	● MILAN 1,299,633
● PARIS 2,167,994	● PRAGUE 1,223,368
● BUCHAREST 1,940,500	● BIRMINGHAM 1,006,500
● HAMBURG 1,773,218	● NAPLES 1,004,500
● WARSAW 1,706,624	● COLOGNE 995,397
● BUDAPEST 1,702,297	● TURIN 900,520
● VIENNA 1,680,447	● MARSEILLE 826,700

DATA: FORBES 2008 GLOBAL 500, WIKIPEDIA

WEALTH



The concentration of wealth, measured by corporations and cities suggests instead of operating as mere zones, economic power is concentrated in *centers*. The connections between these nodes then implies a *network*, capable of more rapidly adapting to global financial circumstances than defined national borders.



RAIL LINES

EUROPEAN UNION

— HIGH-SPEED TRAIN
— NORMAL-SPEED TRAIN

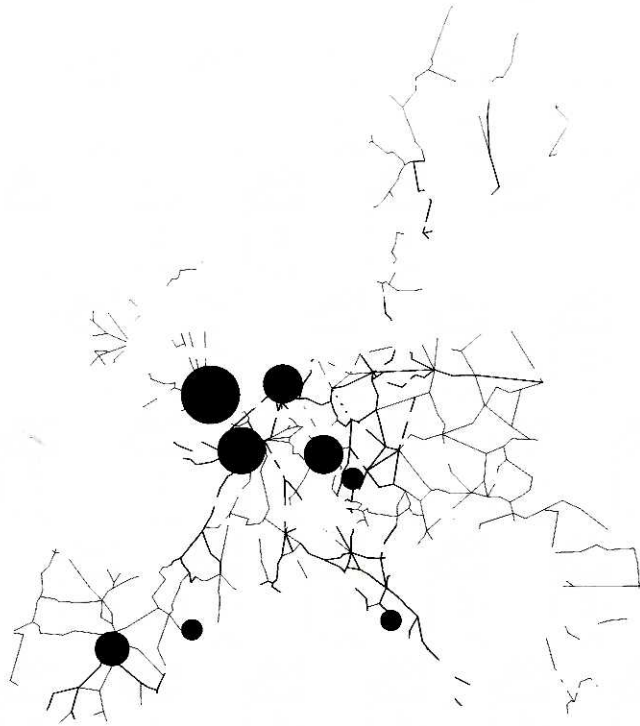


AIRPORTS

LARGEST PASSENGER TRAFFIC
EUROPEAN UNION

	LONDON HEATHROW AIRPORT 67,339,227
	CHARLES DE GAULLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 56,849,567
	FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 52,810,683
	AMSTERDAM SCHIPHOL AIRPORT 46,088,221
	MADRID BARAJAS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 45,799,983
	LONDON GATWICK AIRPORT 34,080,345
	MUNICH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 30,778,352
	LEONARDO DA VINCI AIRPORT 30,176,760
	BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 30,008,152
	ORLY AIRPORT 25,622,152

INFRASTRUCTURE



The existing transport networks contained within the Union reinforce the centrality of the early member states. Nonetheless their mapping communicates the necessity of connecting various existing centers with potential new ones, allowing the network to shift and adapt itself.

What connections do members of the Union share that can be liberated from geography?

[illegible]

Categories provided by CIA World Fact Book.
Text size corresponds to relative populations.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Liberated from the map, the cataloguing of the projected identities represent how state powers have manipulated their imagery through language. In establishing their idealized form through classification, states internalize the process of defining themselves. The Union may have been conceived of as an economic apparatus, but in doing so has destabilized the conditioned social beliefs that historically make themselves visible through conflict.



MYTHS



THE UNION IS A MYTH

And gradually she lost her fear, and he
Offered his breast for her virgin caresses,
His horns for her to wind with chains of flowers
Until the princess dared to mount his back
Her pet bull's back, unwitting whom she rode.
Then — slowly, slowly down the broad, dry beach —
First in the shallow waves the great god set
His spurious hooves, then sauntered further out
'til in the open sea he bore his prize
Fear filled her heart as, gazing back, she saw
The fast receding sands. Her right hand grasped
A horn, the other lent upon his back
Her fluttering tunic floated in the breeze.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

In actual fact, the knowledge contained in a mythical concept is confused, made of yielding, shapeless associations. One must firmly stress this open character of the concept; it is not at all an abstract, purified essence; it is a formless, unstable, nebulous condensation, whose unity and coherence are above all due to its function.

Roland Barthes, "On Myth," *Mythologies*

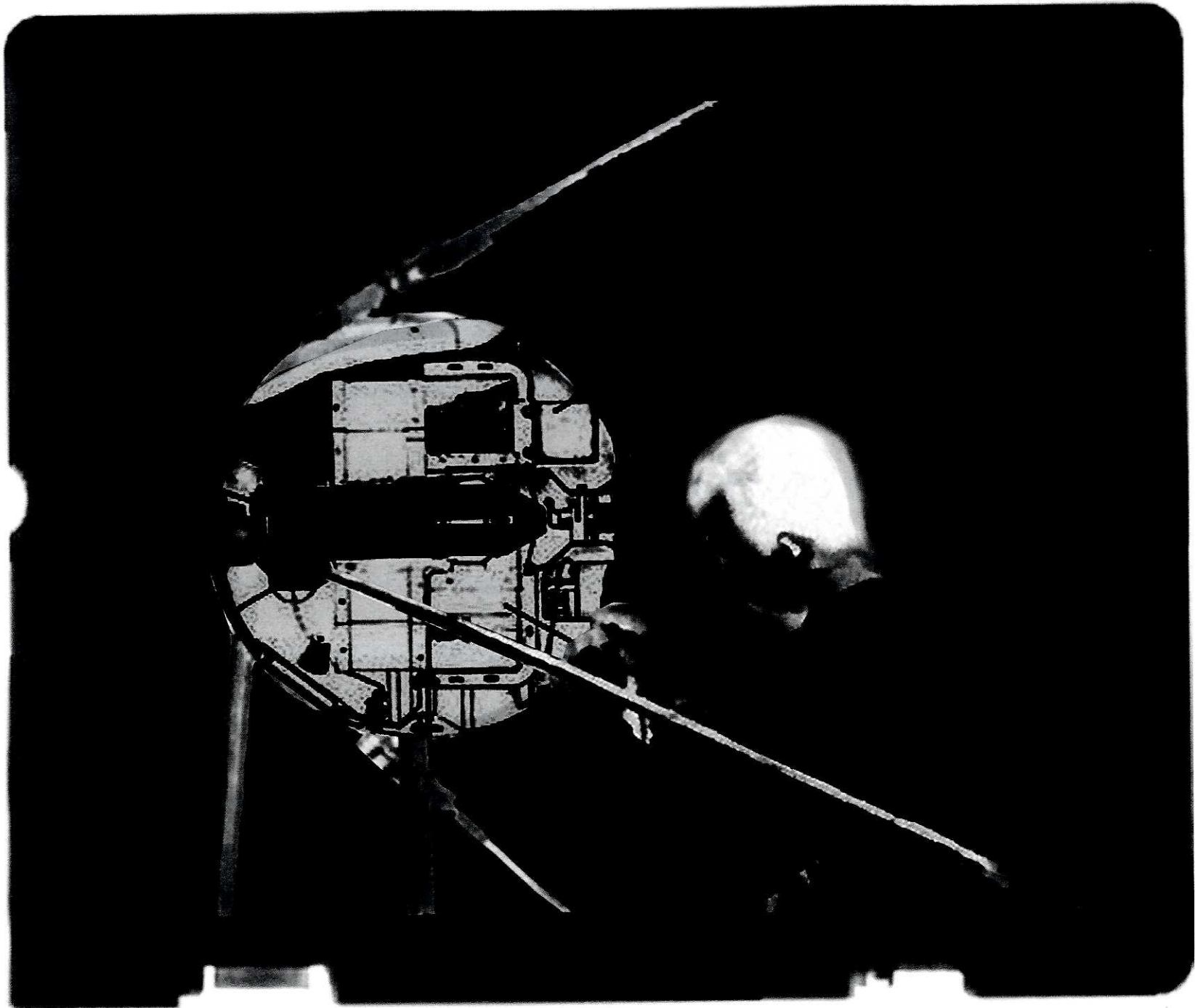
The boundaries of European states themselves are the clearest example of the continued mythological presence of the idea of Europe. The existence of defined, agreed upon boundaries between nation-states, imposed by the bearers of power (derived in many cases from a command of capital through ancestral or military processes) serve as the form of the state, signifying the limits of one's consciousness within the political realm. Yet their consolidation into a questionably singular whole, composed of, not merely the sum of its parts, but the sum of the *forms* of its parts, suggests the continued desire of the few to manipulate the image of the many.

Clearly one's identity is shaped by various signified meanings, which through their abstraction into forms allows for their continual reshaping and recomposition.¹ Of course these forms often transcend national, geographic, or otherwise carefully demarcated boundaries, giving more credence to the existence of shared histories among these nation-states. The reliability of conflict between nation-states within Europe's history belies the Union's present attempts to consider itself "united in diversity;" it has been through the other that it defines itself.²

What are other mythologies which have used their functions to embody the identities of their people?

¹ This critique is of course indebted to Roland Barthes' careful semiological unpacking elaborated further in his work *Mythologies*.

² Historically the conception of a European identity, and the etymology of the words Orient and Occident, suggest its definition as a being through what it is "not." Edward Said's *Orientalism* elaborates on this point.



SPUTNIK_1

[a. Russ. spút'nik, lit. 'travelling companion', f. s with + put' way, journey + -nik, agent suffix (cf. -NIK).]

An unmanned artificial earth satellite, esp. a Russian one; spec. (usu. with capital initial) the proper name of a series of such satellites launched by the Soviet Union between 1957 and 1961.

The first Sputnik, launched on 4 October 1957, was the first artificial satellite.

That in 1957 the Soviet Union would prefigure in their machine of spatial surveyance the need for adaptability contained within the clarity of the sphere suggests not only their achievement in asserting the will of the working class but its fundamental concern with the aspects of production. A microcosmic device figural of its origin, within its reflective surface able to receive the projected needs of a rising collective. Its antenna extend to communicate its study of the unknown to the motherland, helping to reshape its perception of its own existence.



EXPLORER_1

[f. as prec. + -ER1.]

1. One who explores (a country or place).
2. One who or that which examines or tests.
3. An apparatus for exploring or examining; spec. a. (see quot. 1874); b. an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

By contrast the American response is clear, “We can do it too, but bigger!” Not only will it penetrate the cloudy skies like the quintessential skyscraper, the inflexibility of its linearity thus propelled by a single source at its base will serve as the model for future projectiles, whereupon depositing their seeds shall discard their shell.

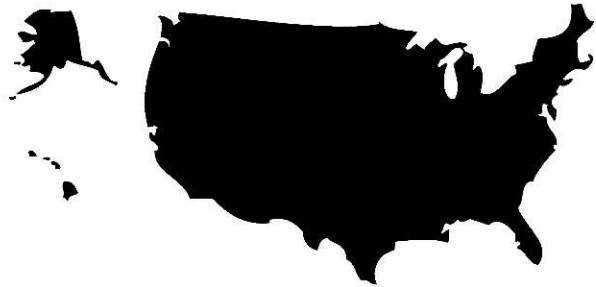
THE OTHER



The singular form of Europe does not allow for multiple readings or for adaptive growth. This vision reinforces its centrality and conception of a singular origin.



By contrast, the discrete forms of the individual states can collectively portray the whole of Europe. Capable of shifting and rearranging itself, it embodies the reinvention of the self through the constant confrontation of the other in a collective.



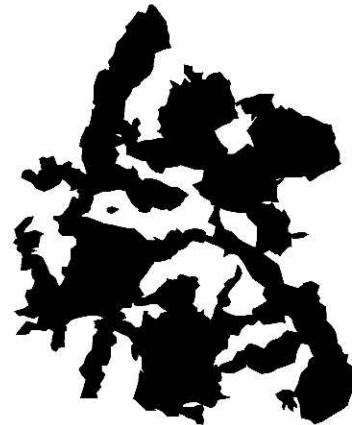
The United States has clearly defined its borders, its image made ubiquitous and singular.



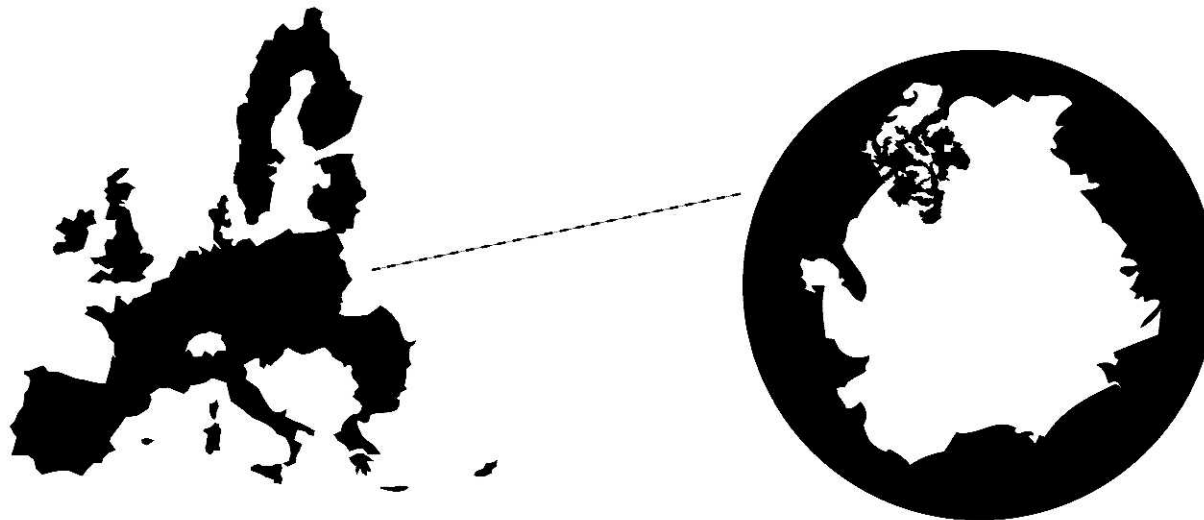
Yet contained within the defined whole are a constellation of differing cultures, fragments from other regions of the world.



Europe's image currently is also singular, though its components do not all necessarily participate in the same shared history.



Europe's power lies in its variety. Cultural histories and myths transcending borders allow for it to be reconfigured as a network, capable of redefining itself by challenging the conception of its various selves.



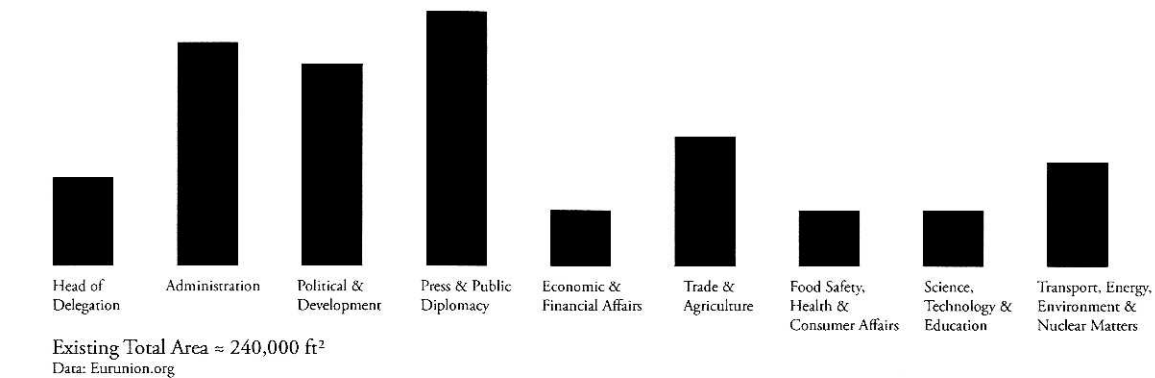
In order to define itself, Europe needs to move, to break apart its singular form, and recombine its parts to allow their individual and shared myths to confront each other.

THE EMBASSY

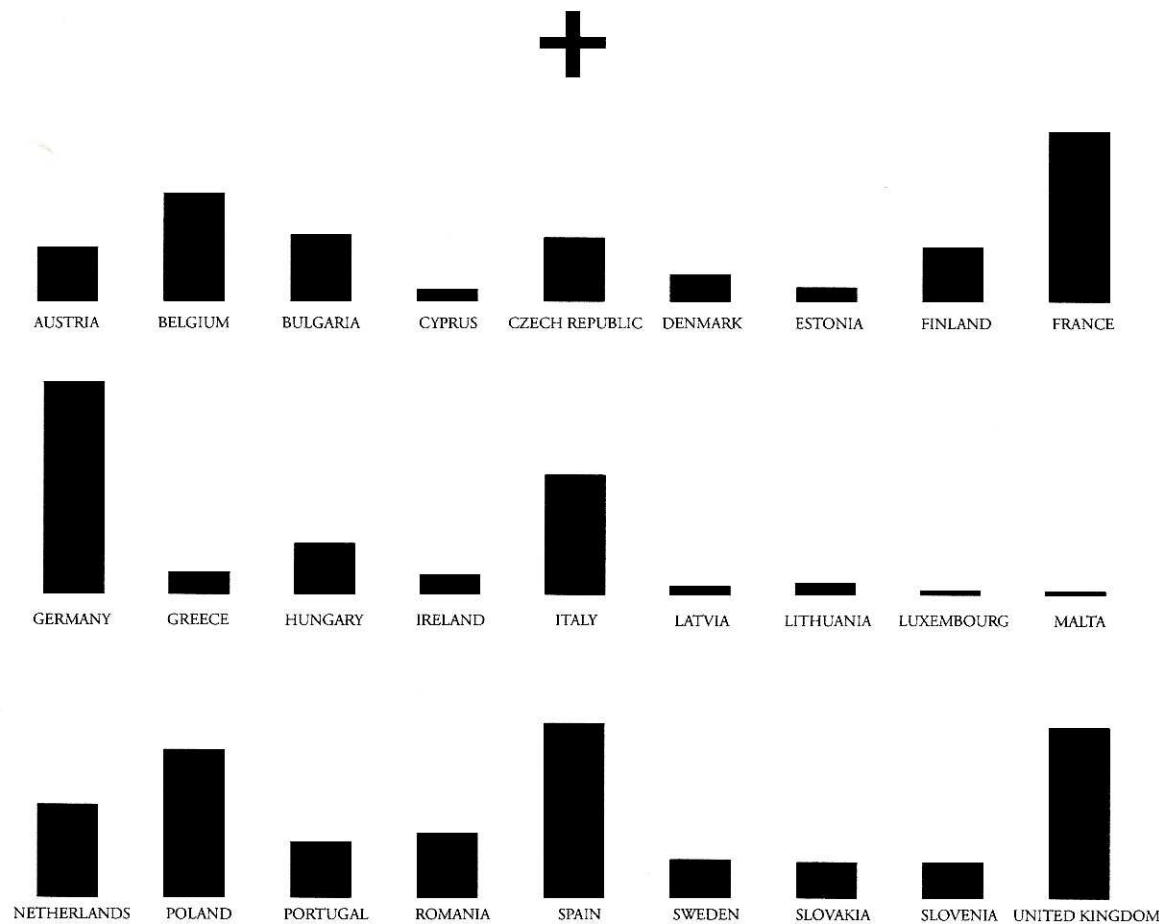
Embassies are clear politically functional representations of their respective states. They exist to maintain diplomatic relations with others, reinforcing how they define themselves through dialogue.

EXISTING DELEGATION SITE

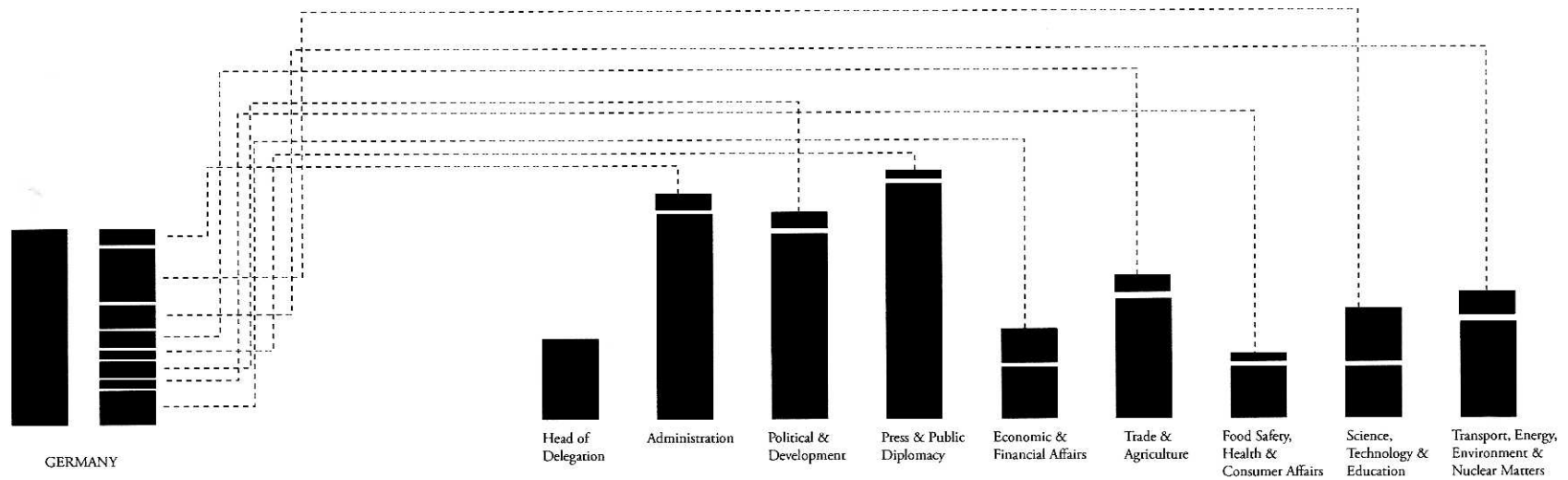




The Union already has a delegation in Washington DC to maintain diplomatic relations with the United States.



By consolidating the existing delegation's program and all the functions of the other Union member-state's embassies into a new building, each state will now have to represent itself relative to the others and collectively embody the changing face of the European Union.



By combining similar functions, which embody the interests of each state, a flexible configuration can emerge that them to represent themselves through their political apparatus and allows for the collective body to absorb new member states.

Further analysis is needed in the following areas:

Understanding the site of Washington DC as a similar political and architectural embodiment of the United States' various constituencies and the extent to which the European Union can interface with it.

A further investigation of how each member state defines itself through similar mythological forms as a means to understand how they might confront each other within this collective space.

All references to digital sources accompany their respective data.

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